

# THE SUCCESSFUL STORE

A healthy business isn't the result of luck or accident. It's the business that's founded on honesty—that gives a dollar in value for every dollar received.

Plenty of businesses have started and seemingly flourished without honesty as a foundation—but like the proverbial bubble, it's only a question of time before they "burst."

Our business is what we call a healthy business—growing larger day by day—holding old customers—and gaining new ones.

"Time tells all things"—and our thirty-eight years' commercial career has been one long tale of successes.

## Men's Suits.

For \$7.50 we are showing the very suits you anticipate paying \$10 for. They are carefully made of nobby cloths—with all the characteristics of the "Famous Eisman Make"—and they'd be \$10 if we didn't do the making ourselves.

Proportionate savings on the better grades—direct from our factory to you means a 20 per cent saving.

## Top Coats.

Here are two items that'll stand for the whole line:

\$7.50 for Choice of Whipcord or Covert Cloth Top Coat, well worth \$10.  
\$12.50 for a "fined-throughout-with-silk" Coat that ought to be \$16.50.

## "Bike" Suits.

Other stores can't be expected to match our prices—because other stores don't make their "bike" suits.

Ours come straight from our own factory—that's enough recommendation for their style and goodness.

\$5 and \$6 for entire suits made of nobby, tight-woven Scotch Cheviots.

\$1.00 for Genuine Imported Scotch "Bike" Hose—with makers' labels—J. & D. McGeorge, Danvers, Scotland—on each pair.  
\$1.00 for All-wool Sweaters—with plain roll of sailor collar.

# EISEMAN BROTHERS,

CORNER 7TH AND E STS., N. W.

No Branch Store in Washington.

## ROOM FOR REPUBLICANS

Secretaries Gage and Wilson Make Some Suggestions.

## A CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY

The Senate Committee on Civil Service Administration Meets—Mr. Ryan Gets His Case Before Congress—A Statement of Occurrences During Cleveland's Administration.

The subcommittee of the Senate committee which will take the evidence on which the full committee will report to Congress on the administration of the civil service law, met yesterday morning, when it held its first session. The committee taking testimony, oral and documentary, is composed of Senators Pritchard, Elkins, and Chilton.

From the line of testimony adduced yesterday, only a few witnesses being examined, it is to be inferred that the present object of the committee is to show violations of the civil service rules by the Cleveland administration, which involves the charge of discrimination against Union soldiers, such soldiers' widows, and clerks who were "offensive patriots" in the silver campaign.

Another interesting development of the session was that two of the Cabinet expressed their views on the rules specifically and made some suggestions whereby their patronage might be increased.

There is an opinion, as it was at the time of the suggestion of this Senatorial commission of inquiry, that its finding would undoubtedly be used to justify Congress in reaching Democrats who are now protected by the civil service. It was not stated, however, that this was the essential purpose of the inquiry.

One of the most interesting statements made before the committee was by Mr. William E. Ryan, whose charge against the recent Administration has already been noted in the newspapers, but who has now had the privilege of having it made a matter of official record. In answer to a question by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Ryan said that he believed his dismissal from office was on account of his politics. He was a candidate for Congress in November, from the Thirty-first New York district. Mr. Ryan had held his office for twelve years, up to the time of the election. He said that the understanding was that he should be permitted to make his canvass on leave of absence, without pay, but, on the day after the election, he found his dismissal on his desk. He charges that, notwithstanding the understanding above noted, that he was to conduct his canvass on leave without pay, he was dismissed on the ground that he was absent without leave.

Mr. Ryan was reinstated at a lower salary, through the Civil Service Commission, but eventually lost his place. His testimony showed that the department desired to know from him if he had attacked Mr. Cleveland, and his reply that he had attacked only Mr. Cleveland's financial policy. The commission of clerks he did not think to be such an uncommon feat, and he had even read in the newspapers that the president of the Civil Service Commission himself took part in the campaign in Kentucky.

Mr. Blaisdell, of the register's office, testified to his dismissal to make room for the son of the Register of the Treasury.

such high rating, to place them in a class covered by the civil service.

The opinion of Mr. Johnson, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was solicited in writing, it being substantially that the present working of the system ought not to be disturbed.

Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, summed up his opinions in the statement that the law as administered under President Harrison was an ideal administration. He thought that there might well be changes from the present methods. For instance, he would have agents and inspectors in the Agricultural Department exempted from the operation of the law, on the ground that they were in various branches of the government, and that practical experience, at least, in the duties he specified.

Secretary Gage, of the Treasury, gave his views in writing. He believed the civil service law was a good thing. Some modifications might, however, be beneficial, for instance, in the exemption of deputy collectors of internal revenue.

Mr. Blaisdell, in addition to his oral statement, submitted a written enumeration of cases of discharge, reductions, promotions, etc., in various branches of the Treasury Department, from 1893 to 1894.

Some of these are as follows: In the register's office: Thomas Armstrong, of Mississippi, promoted from \$1,200 to \$1,600, Brown, of Illinois, from \$1,000 to \$1,200, in '93, and in '94 from \$1,200 to \$1,600, jumping one grade again in '94, transferred to architect's office and promoted to \$1,800. Taylor, promoted from \$1,600 to \$1,800, and transferred to bookkeeper's division, Secretary's office. Adams came to the register's office at \$1,600 as private secretary to Register Tillman, and has since been transferred to note and coupon division. Tillman, son of register, came into the register's office as his private secretary at a salary of \$1,000, and was promoted to \$1,200 soon afterward.

Massey, transferred from Signal Office at \$1,000; promoted to \$1,600; McLaren, of Florida, appointed as a messenger in place of De Mar, a one-armed Union soldier, discharged. McLaren afterward promoted from messenger to a clerkship at \$900.

Allen Wall, Union soldier, reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,000; dead. William Blaisdell, Union soldier, reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,400; and in November, '96, reduced to \$1,200. In '94, October, C. P. Freeman, Union soldier, reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,400; John Johnson, reduced from \$1,600 to \$1,400, the above a one-legged Union soldier; Capt. Foote, reduced from \$1,400 to \$750, the above a one-legged soldier in the Union Army; George Allen, one-legged Union soldier, reduced from \$1,600 to \$900; W. S. Deeknight, Union soldier, reduced from \$1,400 to \$1,000; Capt. Burnham, a Union soldier, reduced from \$1,000 to \$720; Geo. Lillibridge, Union soldier, reduced from \$1,600 to \$1,400; Grady, a Union soldier, reduced from \$1,600 to \$1,000; W. F. Gaper, of Illinois, reduced from \$1,800 to \$720; J. A. Smith, of New York, reduced from \$1,800 to \$720 and dismissed; Pearson, Union soldier, reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,400, afterward reinstated; Mrs. Crawford, soldier's widow, reduced from \$1,600 to \$900; Mrs. Hicks, soldier's widow, transferred to six, reduced from \$900 to \$720, discharged; Van Arsdale, reduced from \$720 and reinstated at \$1,800; Mrs. McCulloch, soldier's widow, reduced from \$600 to \$720 and transferred to sixth auditor's office; Mrs. Sterling, soldier's widow, dismissed; Mrs. Johnson, soldier's widow, dismissed; Mrs. McCaffery, soldier's widow, reduced from \$900 to \$720, transferred to sixth auditor's office; Mrs. English, soldier's widow, reduced from \$1,200 to \$900.

The committee will meet again next Saturday.

**The Bakers' Council Meets.**  
The Bakers' Council met last evening, at Plasterers' Hall. The meeting was largely attended by the members of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, and Bakers' Drivers' Assembly. President Kerr presided, and the meeting was a success.

**Golden Jubilee of Sister Beatrice.**  
The golden jubilee of Sister Beatrice was observed, yesterday at Providence Hospital. The event was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of her entrance into the sisterhood.

## CLEVELAND READS SCANDAL

He Abuses the Party That Thrice Honored Him.

## SPEECH AT THE REFORM CLUB

Calls the Men Who Made Him President "Demagogues and Agitators Who Are Trying to Cover the Fair Fame of the Country With Shame and Scandal."

New York, April 24.—Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, discussed "Present Problems" tonight, at the tenth annual dinner of the Reform Club, which was held in the ballroom of the Waldorf. The problems which he devoted himself to are political and party questions. Mr. Cleveland read his speech. He has not improved as a reader. With eyes glued to his manuscript, most of the time, he delivered himself of what he had to say in a dreary monotone.

Mr. Cleveland's reading was interrupted by repeated cheers and laughter, much of which was misplaced. The inopportune nature of this was so marked in one case that Mr. Cleveland mildly chided the enthusiasts for laughing at a solemn warning: "We are gathered here tonight as patriotic citizens, anxious to do something toward reinstating the prosperity of our fellow countrymen and protecting the fair fame of our nation against shame and scandal. On every side we are confronted with the political growth of sectional and class suspicion and distrust, which threatens to choke or destroy that fraternal feeling which leads to considerate counsel in the day of common misfortune, and which is absolutely essential to the success of our plan of Government."

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It was 9:20 when the coffee was reached John DeWitt Warner, the president of the club, made a short speech and then introduced the ex-President, for whom three cheers were given.

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"It was a rude awakening for the negligent and over-confident and a day of terror for sober and patriotic men when the bold promoters of this reckless creed captured the organization of a powerful political party, and setting it on a burning altar, to the defeat of the civilized forces of conservation of the country. Hosts of honest men, in blind loyalty, gathered behind the party flag they had been accustomed to follow, failing to discover that their party legends had been discovered. The deliverance came through the action of the party's leaders, who, in various branches of the Treasury Department, from 1893 to 1894."

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## REPORTED INSURGENT DEFEATS.

The Spaniards Said to Have Won Several Victories.

Havana, April 24.—The Vizcaya battalion has had an encounter with the combined parties of insurgents under Quintin Banderas, Bravos and Carrillo Melones, near Remedios. The rebel loss was fourteen killed, and that of the battalion three killed and one officer and eleven privates wounded.

The Reina Regiment pursued Banderas and overtook him at Gamo Segueana, where an engagement ensued, resulting in the dispersion of the insurgents. The rebels' loss was one sergeant killed and nine privates wounded.

Other encounters are reported, in which the insurgents were defeated and dispersed with aggregate losses of sixty-two killed and five prisoners. The total losses of the troops were four killed and twenty-five wounded.

## FAILED TO ELECT DEBOE

Difficulties in the Way of the New Nominee.

## GOLD DEMOCRATS HOLD OUT

The Dissatisfied Republicans Said to Have Made Demands in the Way of Patronage—Will Not Support Deboe Unless Promised What They Want.

Frankfort, Ky., April 24.—The Republicans failed to elect their Senatorial nominee at the joint session of the legislature today and it may be that there will be no election at all. Lack of a quorum was the cause, but the quorum was broken as much by the Republicans as by the Democrats.

The dissatisfied Republicans said to have made demands in the way of patronage—will not support Deboe unless promised what they want. The matter has caused a great deal of angry talk and serious scandals are likely to result. It is openly charged that the dissatisfied Republicans have made demands in the way of patronage and will not support Deboe unless they are promised what they want. It was supposed the gold Democrats were aware of this and consequently refrained from voting, or else were encouraged by the silverites to hope that they could elect Senator Lane.

William J. Deboe was born in Crittenden county forty-seven years ago, and is a practicing lawyer. He was educated in his native county and in King College, in Illinois. He was graduated from a medical college in Louisville, and later took a law degree from the University of the Chicago. He was elected superintendent of public schools in Crittenden county, and in August, 1892, was nominated for Congress. From 1890 to the present time he has been a member of the State central committee.

It was in 1893 that he was elected State senator, and the Republican members of the legislature elected him chairman of the joint caucus at the session of 1894. Mr. Deboe has frequently been a candidate for Congress.

**AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY**  
Negroes Stop a Grocery Clerk and Demand His Money.

Citizen Arrested One, But Is Morally Assaulted by a Negro Mob, and Prisoner Escapes.

A bold attempt at highway robbery, together with a murderous assault, occurred about 10:30 o'clock last evening on Ninth street, near D and E streets. A clerk named John Wilson, employed at the grocery store of Fritz Schatz, Ninth and D streets, sold two negroes some tobacco, and when going out to deliver some goods a few moments later they followed him to a dark place and demanded his money.

He told them he had none, and started to run back to the store. They followed a short distance, but when they saw Mr. Schatz, they started after them, chasing them to Seventh street. Here he was joined by L. N. Robinson, and the negroes, finding themselves hard pressed, ran into a yard.

Robinson caught one of the negroes and started with him to the Fourth precinct station. When they reached the alley between D and E streets, a crowd of negroes had gathered and commenced to press around Robinson and his prisoner, uttering threats. Robinson attempted to escape, but his prisoner commenced to fight.

Robinson held him as long as possible, and then knocked him down. Just then a brick was thrown, striking Robinson in the mouth, cutting both lips open. Another blow on the back of the head knocked him senseless. He lay for some minutes regaining consciousness, when he was assisted to his feet by two white men.

In the meantime the crowd of negroes and negro Robinson captured, had disappeared. Robinson was assisted to his feet, and sent to the Emergency Hospital, Dr. Hope put a number of stitches in the face wound, and the injury to the head was found to be only a bad bruise.

The Fourth precinct officers were notified of the affair, and as they have an excellent description of the two colored men, their arrest is very likely to follow shortly.

## RAILROAD MEN INDICTED.

Charged With Giving Rebates to Favored Firms.

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## GOLD BULLION GOING OUT

Nearly a Million Dollars Will Be Shipped to Europe Tomorrow.

## DEMAND WAS NOT EXPECTED

Financiers Think a Drain Has Commenced as a Result of the War in the Orient—Similar Withdrawals Within a Brief Period Would Occasion Great Anxiety.

Secretary Gage yesterday received a dispatch from Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan, who is in charge of the sub-treasury at New York. It stated that notice had been served on him by a firm of money brokers that tomorrow \$877,000 in gold bullion will be drawn from the Treasury for shipment to Europe.

It is generally the unexpected that happens, but, in this case, it was the reverse. For a considerable time the Administration has expected a raid on the Treasury, and, as is well known, has feared it more than all else. There is now in the Treasury in round figures \$157,000,000 in gold, or \$55,000,000 more than the sum set apart as the gold reserve.

This sum looks large at first glance, but when it is remembered that Treasury experts, who have been figuring for weeks on the result of the Dingley bill, have reported that before the end of the Administration an issue of bonds will be inevitable, it is easy to understand that this demand for \$877,000 was received with the gravest apprehensions.

What makes it more than ordinarily significant is the fact that the great demand from abroad for wheat and other grain during the past three months had created an impression that the money these exports brought to this country would be retained.

If the drain on the Treasury stops with this withdrawal of \$877,000, it will, of course, relieve the Administration of immediate alarm, but should it be followed by other similar withdrawals within the next few weeks, serious trouble will threaten the Administration.

Financiers said last night that they had no doubt but that a drain had been commenced, and one reason alleged for it is the Turkish-Greek war. One man, who is thoroughly conversant with the finances of the Government, said that while he did not know where the gold to be withdrawn will go, he presumed it will be delivered in London. He thought that the demand had first come from Turkey on London and that London had drawn on this country.

He added that the Turkish demand for gold is no one can tell where such action will stop, for as long as Turkey is at war she must have gold, and this country must be expected to contribute its share.

"Our Treasury is so completely at the mercy of Lombard street," he said, "that any time the Turkish agents want gold they can demand it from this country."

An official of the Treasury department said last night that he feared that more withdrawals will follow, but that they would stop by August 1, and that he did not believe the withdrawals would exhaust the \$55,000,000 surplus over gold reserve. He added that if the \$55,000,000 should be exhausted by such a drain, the end of the fiscal year, June 30, will find the Government showing a deficit that the Administration will be unable to make up, with or without the Dingley bill in operation.

**NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.**  
A Charter Granted to a Lumber and Mining Company.

A charter was granted in the corporation court today to E. H. Bennett, A. S. Worthington and others of Washington for the Alexandria Lumber and Mining Company. The company is authorized to acquire 50,000 acres of land in the State of Virginia. James R. Catton is the agent in Alexandria.

The Grand Division, daughters of the Confederacy of Virginia, adjourned today after electing the following officers: President, Mrs. James M. Garnett; first vice president, Mrs. Geo. J. E. Stuart; second vice president, Mrs. N. V. Randolph; third vice president, Mrs. Robert T. Meade; Petersburg; treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Estelle, Lexington; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Virginia Hall, Richmond; recording secretary, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Hampton; inspector, Mrs. J. H. Brown, Fredericksburg; assistant inspector, Mrs. George W. Nelson, Newport News.

This was opened today for furnishing supplies to the United States building in this city. The following were the lowest bidders: D. W. Aitchison, coal; J. W. Hammond & Son, ice; G. William Ramsey, miscellaneous supplies; and Thomas M. Siler, for removing ashes.